DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN B. HEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

THE CONSERVATIVE is published daily and weekly, (Sundays excepted,) at FIVE DOLLARS for one month; FIFTEEN DOLLARS for three months; and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for six months for the daily. SIX DOLLARS for three months; TEN DOLLARS for six months to the weekly, in advance.

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Dec. 31.

No Yankee papers received yesterday or to-day.

Heavy firing heard in the direction of Dutch Gap this forenoon.

Congressional proceedings to-day unimportant.

No official news from any quarter.

A snow storm commenced this morning. The snow is still falling rapidly, but melting as it reaches the ground.

Soldier's new years dinner will be successful.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.

Nothing has occurred to intercept the quiet on this line for some days past.

The roads are in very bad order, and military movements impracticable.

A Yankee picket post was surprised in front of Wilcox's division yesterday, and forty prisoners captured.

The soldiers of this army are looking forward with much interest to the new year's offering dinner by the people, and are evidently much pleased at the movement. Their appetites are sharpened by reports of the good things in store for them. Citizens of Petersburg subscribed between $35,000 and $40,000 to the object.

Late Northern News.

RICHMOND, Dec. 31.

The Baltimore *American* of the 28th and 29th was received to-night.

Official dispatches from Thomas represent his army still in pursuit of Hood's disorganized forces.

Cheatham abandoned his ammunition train at Pulaski.

Gen.'s Lee and Buford were both wounded at last account.

Hood was at Bainbridge, according to a Washington telegram.

Sherman has communicated to the seat of War his purpose to move up the Savannah river, and may capture Augusta.

Admiral Wilkes has been reinstated by Lincoln. Gold 217.

RICHMOND, Jan. 1.

Baltimore *American* of the 29th, evening edition, has been received by flag of truce boat, bringing in a supply for Yankee prisoners. A special telegram from Columbia, 28th, p. m, says escaped prisoners just arrived from Florence, report that the advance of Hood's army reached Florence on the 21st, during the whole of next day his infantry was crossing the river. Forest's force commanding the enemy's retreat.

Dispatches from Fortress Monroe has been received announcing the failure of the expedition against Wilmington, though claiming that a great deal of damage has been done to Fort Fisher and a company of the enemy outside of the Fort captured.

A torpedo boat, loaded with three hundred tons of powder was exploded on Saturday morning within 300 yards of Fort Fisher.

Gold advanced and opened on Monday at 223½.

THE NEW CURRENCY ACT.

"A bill to be entitled an act to provide more effectually for the reduction and redemption of the currency.

"WHEREAS, the recovery of the currency from its depreciation, and the reassurance of the public of the ultimate payment in full, would be an inestimable benefit to both government and citizens; and as a means for accomplishing this end it is expedient to exempt the same from taxation, and to pledge the public faith, not only against any addition to the amount of the currency now authorized by law, but also to the reduction of it, by cancelling annually a material part thereof and to the dedication of an ample fund for redeeming the residue, to be applied to that purpose from and after the close of the existing war, therefore,

"SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States do enact*, Hereafter, and until the full redemption of the Confederate States Treasury notes now outsanding, and of such as are authorized by existing laws to be issued, the said notes, except those issued prior to the seventeenth day of February, 1864, shall be free from all taxation whatever.

"Section 2. Pending the war one fifth of the Treasury notes annually received into the Treasury in payment of taxes, shall be thereupon cancelled, unt l the amount outstanding shall have been reduced to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

"Section 3. Upon a declaration of peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America, the tithe received by the Government of the annual crops or produce of cottou, (other than Sea Island cotton,) wheat and corn, in the ratio of four-ninths of cotton, four-ninths of corn and one-ninth of wheat, shall be applied to the redemption of the Treasury notes in circulatian, until the whole shall have been redeemed; the tithe of cotton being valued at fifty cents a pound, of corn at two dollars a bushel, and of wheat at four dollars a bushel, and being deliverd by the Government at one or more shipping ports in each of the Confederate States, to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided, however*, That the tithes aforesaid, or any part thereof, may, by consent of the parties entitled to receive the same, be delivered elsewhere than at a shipping port: *Provided further*, That the cotton to be delivered under the authority of this act shall be equal to cotton classed and held as 'middling cotton' in the ports where such cotton may be delivered.

"Section 4. That all acts and parts of acts now in force providing for the assessment and collection of the tax in kind of cotton, corn and wheat, be and the same are hereby re-enacted, and shall continue in force until all Treasury notes issued, or authorized to be issued by 'an act to reduce the currency, and authorize a new issue of notes and bonds,' approved February 17, 1864, shall have been redeemed in full, and the persons paying taxes in kind under this act, from and after a ratification of a treaty of peace, shall receive compensation, by credit or otherwise, for the then market value of any cotton, corn and wheat, delivered after the war, so as to equalize their taxes with other tax payers, the market value to be ascertained at the time of its delivery in the mode prescribed by law.

"Section 5. The holders of Treasury notes desiring to receive the tithes aforesaid, in payment thereof, shall convert the same into Treasury certificates, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, which shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in exchange for said notes, and shall express on their face the object for which they are intended, the holders of which said certificates shall be entitled to receive payment therefor in the tithes aforesaid, at the rate of one-fifth of the amount annually; *Provided, however*, That more than one-fifth of the amount of tithe due for any such certificates, or the whole of such amount, may be paid in any year, at the election of the Secretary of the Treasury; *Provided*, That Treasury notes redeemed in lieu of the certificates authorized by this act shall not be reissued; *Provided further*, That said certificates shall be divided into two classes, to be designated respectively as No. 1 and 2. Certificates issued during the first six months of the year 1865 shall be of the first class, and shall be redeemable in cotton at forty cents a pound, corn at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel and wheat at three dollars per bushel; *Provided, however*, That holders of Treasury notes living in the Trans Mississippi department shall be allowed two months additional to convert their Treasury notes into certificates of the first class. Certificates issued subsequent to the six and eight months of said year, shall be in the second class, and shall be redeemable in cotton at fifty cents per pound, corn at two dollars per bushel and wheat at four dollars per bushel.

"Section 6. All planters and farmers liable to the tax in kind shall be permitted to satisfy the same by payment of such certificates as aforesaid.

"Section 7. Certificates issued under the authority of this act, shall be in the following proportions, to wit: four-ninths in a separate certificate, payable in cotton, four-ninths payable in corn, and one ninth payable in wheat; but no sum less than forty-five dollars or its multiple, shall be converted into Treasury certificates when the sum is under nine hundred dollars.

"But the amount to be made payable on the face of each certificate, when the sum converted into Treasury certificates is more than nine hundred dollars, shall be such as the Secretary of the Treasury shall judge to be most suitable and convenient for the purposes of this act, which said certificates shall be assignable in writing in such form and with such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may proscribe.

"Section 8. The public faith is hereqy pledged to the immutable observanc of the provisions herein above contained, as to the collection of the tax on wheat, corn and cotton, in kind, and the applications thereof as aforesaid, until the redemption of the currency as above provided shall have been completed.

Section 9. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof."

THE WOUNDED AT HOSPITAL NO. 4.

We are indebted to Dr. Micks, Surgeon in charge of Hospital No. 4, Wilmington, for the following ist of wounded received and now at said Hospital rom the fights Fort Fisher on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last. Many others, who were slightly wounded, have been sent to Wilson and other Hospitals:

B R Merritt Co F, 36th N C T, left arm amputated above elbow, Halifax county, N C.

Wm Johnston, Co F. 10th N C T, contused hip, Wayne county—wound slight,

T E Brown, Lieut comd'g 1st N C Battalion,, consusion of hip and thigh, Washington county, Va.; slight.

Henry Strickland, Co E, 36th N C T, fractured compound leg; severe.

W B Latham, co, G, 17th N C T, gunshot wound of abdomen; Wilmington, N C; severe.

Wm Jones, Co G, 17th N C T, gunshot wound through both shoulders, Washington county, N C, severe.

Richard T Ayers, co G, 17th N C T, gunshot wound of thigh, Halifax county; slight.

R Moye, co G, 17th N C T, mortally, chest, Pitt county.

Stephen Phips, co, A, 66th N C T, contusion of butt, Orange county; slight.

Charles Grimsley, Co B 36th N C T, knee, Bladon county; slight.

B B Ainsley, Co G, 17th N C T, compound fracture of left thigh, Washington county, N C; severe.

D T Clark Co H, 36th N C T, ankle bruised, Bladen county, N C; slight.

Needham Toler, Co B, 36th N C T, bruised arm and hip, Cumberland county, N C; slight.

J J Rawles, Co K, 10th N C T, contused arm and breast, Beaufort county, N C; slight.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Our Father God, who art in Heavan!
All hallowed be thy name;
Thy kingdom come; thy will be done,
In earth and heaven the same.

Give us this day our daily bread;
And as we those forgive,
Who sin against us, so may we
Forgiving grace receive.

Into temptation lead us not;
From evil set us free;
And thine the kingdom, thine the power,
And glory ever be.

LOVE is the universal law of life. It is the invisible chain which binds all nature to a God of love. Yet, our violation of it has cursed the world, changed mankind into demons of hate, and planted the Paradise of earth with thorns.

CASUALTIES AT FORT FISHER.

CONFEDERATE POINT,
Fort Fisher, N. C., Dec. 27th, 1864.

MESSRS FULTON & PRICE:

Gentlemen—The following is a list of those killed in the bombardment of the 25th inst., whose names were unavoidably omitted in the previous report:

Private Amos H Jones, Lt Faison's scouts.

Private Wallace Murphy, Co F, 10th N C Regiment.

Private Elias Davis, Co C, 7th N C Battalion Junior Reserves.

Very respectfully,
LUTHER McKINNON,
Chaplain 36th Reg't. N. C. T.

List of Casualties at Fort Fisher in the action of 24th and 25th December, 1864.

December 24—Killed—None.

Wounded—23.

Private M Chapel, Co H, 36th reg't N C T, flesh wound of thigh—slight.

Private M Hale, Co H, 36th reg't N C T, flesh wound in shoulder—slight.

Private C Cherry, Co F, 36th reg't N C T, wounded in both legs severely, right leg amputated.

Private Benj Merrit, Co F, 36th N C T, wounded in left arm, amputated above elbow.

Private A W Lewis, Co F, 36th N C T, slight flesh wound in shoulder.

P A Foster, (seaman) wounded in mouth and right shoulder.

Passed Midshipman Clarence Casy, in right leg—slight.

Private Aash Regan, wounded in left hand—slight,

J F Higgins, (seaman) right leg shot off; amputated at upper third of thigh.

Sergt J H Johnson, Co F, 10th reg't N C T, contusion of right arm.

Private D J Vincent, 10th reg't N C T, slight in face.

Private R B Applewhite, Co F, 36th N C T, very severe in right shoulder.

Private Jno McLauchin, Co H, 36th N C T, slight in left thigh.

Private H Caps, Co F, 10th N C T, in right thigh -slight.

Sergt C M Kelly, Co B, 36th N C T, in face--slight.

Private W W Duncan, Co F, 36th N C T, contusion--slight.

Private Henry Maultsby, Co B, 36th N C T, contusion of shoulder -slight.

Private Chas. Grimsby, Co B, 36th N C T, contusion of knee.

Private D J Clark, 36th N C T, slightly wounded in both legs.

Private P W Johnson, Co F, 10th N C T, contusion of hip -slight.

Lieut W Pridgen, Co H 36th N C T, concussion from explosion of shell.

1st Sergt J M Benson, Co B 36th N C T, concussion of brain and contusion of right thigh.

Private Daniel McNordon, 36th N C T, contusion of right thigh,

December 25 -Killed- 3. Wounded—36.

Private Archibald Campbell, Co B, 36th N C T, wound in left arm—slight.

Corp L H Perry, Co B 36th N C T, wound in back from fragment of shell—slight.

Edward Duffy, (seaman,) wound in shoulder—slight.

J C Clark, Co B, 36th N C T, wound of knee—slight.

Corp D P McNair, Co B, 36th N C T, wound in hand—slight.

Private R Everett, Co E, 36th N C T, contusion of both legs.

Sergt Ballentine, Co B 36th N C T, concussion from shell.

T Robinson, (seaman,) wound of head—slight.

Aurelius Walden, (marine.) contusion of hip.

Private Henry Strickland, Co E, 36th N C T, wound in right leg—severe.

Quincy Carrigan, Co D, 1st N C battalion, wounded in hand—finger amputated.

Private David Campbell, Co B. 36th N C T, fore arm broken.

Private J J Rawls, Co K, 10th N C T, wound of arm and burned with powder in face.

Private Miles Murphy, Co K, 36th N C T, burned with powder in face.

Private Amos H Jones, Faison's scouts -killed

Private W Murphy, Co K, 10th N C Regiment -killed.

Total—Killed, 3. Wounded, 59.

JAMES A. MILLER,
Senior Surgeon.

Gen. W. Hampton's residence, near Columbia, S. C., was recently robbed of many valuable articles, among which were a diamond bracelet, large diamond ring, set in black enamel, sapphire ring set in diamonds, gold card case, several gold coins, sett of vest buttons—mosaic, sett of sleeve buttons, marked T. P. H, sett seed opal, a number of letters to members of the family, With copies of Gen. Hampton's Reports. Five thousand dollars reward is offered for the articles or the thief.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE-STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them. Their Store rooms are large and secure. Sales room, the Store formerly occupied by H. L. Evans, next door to Messrs. Creech & Litchford, and immediately opposite the State Quartermaster's Department.

D. C. MURRAY,
JAS A. MOORE,
J. W. HARRISON.

December 30, 1864. 213—tf.

MINERAL FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY ANY QUANTity of this Paint in powder. It is a Peroxide of Iron, and will stand the most severe tests with fire. Color deep reddish brown.

Specimens of Paint and Oil can be seen at the store of Tucker, Andrews & Co., Raleigh.

HENRY E. COLTON, Agt. F. K. Co.,
Fayetteville Nov. 23 1864 189—tf.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
A Military and Classical Finishing Academy

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN FEBRUARY 1st, 1865, at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making GOOD SOLDIERS, as well as good scholars. Address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.

Oaks, N. C., Nov. 21, 1864. 181—32*.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS AT Greensboro',
5,000 bunches Cotton Yarn.
1,000 boxes Tobacco.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Prest. N. C. V. N. C.

Greensboro', N. C., Dec. 26, 1864. 211—d2w
Confederate copy 2 weeks daily.

LOST.

A $700, 4 PER CENT CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSITE dated March 2d 1864, No. 2113, issued to H. Sweezey, by C. B. Harrison, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date, application will be made for a duplicate.

J. H. SWEEZEY,
Adm'r of H. Sweezey dec'd.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1864. 209 w6w

County Salt.

I AM READY TO DELIVER THE SALT DUE CITIZENS of Wake County; and request them to call and get their supplies.

THOS. G. WHITAKER, Ag't.

Dec. 23. 1864. 209-d3w3t

AUCTION SALE.

By M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

PORT WARDENS' SALE.

CARGO SAVED EX STEAMSHIP "ELLA,"

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 5TH, 1865, COMmencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, Front street, Wilmington, N. C. under inspection of the Port Wardens, for and on account of whom it may concern, all the cargo saved from the wreck of

STEAMSHIP ELLA—Viz:

530 pieces dark, fancy and mourning Prints,
86 " bleached Shirtings,
161 dozen Half Hoes—assorted,
20 pieces black Alpaca,
20 " Alpaca—assorted colors,
12 " Alpaca Lustre,
13 " Maroon Stripes,
20 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
110 pieces Paper Cambric—assorted colors,
6 " black Broad Cloth,
16 " Grey Cloth,
6 " Tweeds,
18 rolls Ribbon,
19 black Lace Mantillas,
200 dozen Coats' Spool Cotton,
50 gross Agate Buttons,
130 packs Pins,
39 dozen Dressing Combs,
8 " Merino Drawers.
150 pounds Flax Thread, B. & W.,

20 Letter Copying Books,

74 dozen Fr Waxed Calf Skins,
56 " Goat Skins.
29 " Chamois Skins,
20 sides extra Sole Leather.

30 boxes Adamantine Candles,
27 " Brown Soap,
33 " Brown Windsor Soap,
7 chests Tea,
5 bags Coffee,
10 bags Pepper,
7 cases White Wine Vinegar, 1 dozen each,
1 case Cheese.

20,000 pounds Cotton Card Wire.

AND

Immediately thereafter, the following *sound* goods received by recent arrivals:

8 cases Black Flax Thread, 1,600 lbs.,
5 " Clark's Spool Cotton, 2,000 dozen,
1 " Agate Buttons, 85 gt. gross,
2 " White Bone Buttons, 90 gt. gross,
7 " Military Buttons,
2,000 pairs heavy Brogans,
5 cases Head Stalls, Girths and Buckles,

10 bales Twine,

3 cases Cotton Cards.

Dec. 26th, 211—ts.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,
Raleigh Dec. 1st, 1864.

General Orders No. 19.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR RESERVES OF NORTH Carolina who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay.—County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.

Dec. 2, 1864. 191—

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.

October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

Headquarters, Reserve, N. C.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.

I. SURGEON THOS. HILL, P. A. C. S., having, in obedience to Special Orders No. 273, Par. II, A. & I. G. O. current series, reported at these Headquarters, is assigned to duty as Chief Surgeon Reserve, N. C., and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II.—All Medical Officers serving with Reserves in this State, will at once report, by letter, to Surgeon Hill, and forward to him requisitions for such medicines and other supplies as are necessary.

By command of Lt. General HOLMES,

JOHN W. HINSDALE.
Assistant Adjutant General.

Dec. 30, 1864. 213—5t

100 NEGRO MEN WANTED!

THE GORGAS MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMpany want to hire one hundred good hands, to work at their Factories on Deep River, in Chatham county, N. C. The locality is a safe one. Liberal wages paid. Apply to W. L. Brodie, Gen. Sup't, at Gorgas, Chatham county, N. C., or to J. M. Heck, President, Raleigh, N. C.

P. S. They also want 25 negro carpenters and 15 negro blacksmiths.

Dec. 30, 1864. 212—3t.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier. C. F. DEEMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE

Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 209—tf.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED TO WORK on the grading and laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given, and hands well taken care of.

Also, 100 Carpenters.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE.
President, Raleigh, N. C.
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't.,
Cary, N. C.

Dec. 8, 1864. 196—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE For Rent.

The Commodious and desirable residence of Mr. F. P. Haywood near the city of Raleigh, known as "Silver Springs," with three hundred acres of land adjoining is offered for the ensuing year. Apply to

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Dec. 28, 1054. 209—tf.

Negroes Wanted.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED TO HIRE FOR the ensuing year for employment in the Artillery Work Shops about to be established by the Government at Salisbury, N. C., the following hands, to wit: 20 Blacksmiths, 20 Helpers, 15 Carpenters and 20 Laborers. Ample food, good quarters and the usual amount of clothing will be supplied them. A liberal price paid.

JAS. M. BOYD,
Capt. in charge Arty. Shops,
Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 21 1864. 207-2w

BY TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

AT AUCTION, JANUARY 4, 1865:
2 no 1 wagon horses.

Dec. 30, 1864. 213—3t.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1865. [No. 215.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$12 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	20 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	25 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	70 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	140 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adju. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; A G Foster, Randolph; Dr J Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Mason.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their papers to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY,
Commissioner.

161—tf.

North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company

SINCE OUR AGENT HAS GONE ABROAD TO PURchase a Vessel for the Company, frequent inquiries have been made, and a disposition manifested on the part of the public, to further subscribe to the Capital Stock of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy. It was therefore ordered by the Board of Directors at a meeting held in the town of Greensboro' on the first instant, that the books of the Company be reopened for further subscription to the Capital Stock, and remain open until the annual meeting of the Stockholders to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 2d Thursday in January next, and notice is hereby given to the Stockholders generally, that business of great importance to the Company will be brought before this approaching meeting in January, and a full attendance is expected either in person or by proxy.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

December 17, 1864. 203—2w.

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Rev. A. R. RAVEN.

October 27, 1864. 161—

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY JOHN B. NEATHERY & CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.:

MONDAY, - - - - - JANUARY 2, 1865.

THE TELEGRAPH ANTICIPATES the Richmond mails some three or four days at present. Night before last, the news agent in that city, sent out upon the wires a telegram announcing that the *Enquirer* of that day closes a leading editorial thus:

If France and England will enter into a treaty with these Confederate States, recognizing our nationality and guaranteeing our independence upon the abolition of slavery in all these States, rather than continue the war we should be prepared to urge the measure upon our readers. We believe such a proposition would be favorably received and acted upon by those nations, and ought to be made to them.

We need not wait to get the editorial in question to determine its character, the above closing paragraph, doubtless, contains the pith of it.

The *Enquirer* of late has become fruitful of invention. A paper which actively fanned the flame of controversy which brought on this war, and which advocated secession as a peaceable, as well as a constitutional method of redressing Southern grievances, may be expected in our present condition, to be casting about for some new device to relieve the country of the calamities which its policy has brought upon us.

Only a short period has elapsed since the *Enquirer* advocated the purchase of 250,000 male slaves to put in the army as soldiers, with a pledge to free them. The fact that the *Enquirer* is not the official organ of the President, led but few to suspect that it was indicating his views on that subject; but the doctrines of his late message might lead one to conclude, that the articles of the *Enquirer* were designed to elicit public opinion in advance.

Are we to come to a similar conclusion in reference to the foregoing? Does the *Enquirer* design by the above to feel of the public pulse? Does President Davis sympathize with the above sentiment? Let us look into the character of the proposition.

No one can with any show of evidence deny, that African slavery, is the great source and instigator of this war. The fanatical abolitionism of the North was the agency by which it was brought about. If African slavery had not existed in these States, it is positively certain that at the present time, the United States would have been the most united, the most quiet, the most happy, and the most powerful government on earth. Other causes of discord and division might have grown up, to excite occasional and mutual crimination between the North and South, but no other source of discord was sufficiently wide spread or potent enough, to produce the calamitous events which have sprung from African slavery.

We hesitate not to say, that the whole course of the North on the subject of slavery, both religiously and politically, has been not only wrong, but basely wrong. There is no justification for the conduct of the Northern people in regard to slavery in the States or Territories, either in the principles of christianity, or humanity, or the Constitution of the government, which they were equally bound to respect, with the Southern people. Their course, considered in the light of truth, justice, and humanity, can never be justified by impartial history, as long as time lasts. The South had good cause of complaint against that people long before the war or the immediate causes that brought it on, were in existence. But in saying this much, we do not pretend to say, that the South has during the entire controversy, acted with the wisdom, or the propriety, or the right, in all respects it should have done. The death of the great conservative leaders of the country and the retirement from public life of many of them, threw the burdens and the control of the government into the hands of the second and third rate men, both North and South, who were more politicians than statesmen—men who looked less to the weal of the country than to their own personal or political aggrandisement, or more to the advancement or promotion of sectional than national interests, and hence the calamities we suffer. The events which have transpired are not the results of statesmanship, but of a politico-fanaticisms on the one hand, and of partizan sectional politicians on the other. The sober second-thoughts of the people, either North or South, never sanctioned the course of the politicians, though when the shock came, the ball of revolution had received such momentum, it could not be stopped.

The *principles*, however, upon which Southern politicians professed to act were sound and are still sound. They were then: That the Constitution of the United States protected the rights of slave owners both in the States and the Territories—that slavery was a municipal institution, the creature of law in the States, who alone had jurisdiction over it—that Congress had no right to abolish slavery in the States or Territories—that it was a subject with which the people in the Free States had nothing to do, morally or politically—in fine, that the whole subject in the slave States rested with the people of those States and none others. The North admitted the soundness of those principles so far as the question related to the slave States themselves. But it did not admit, as in the sounder and better days of the Republic, that fugitive slaves in the free States should be given up readily upon the demand of the common government, but held to the unconstitutional position, that as soon as any fugitive or other slave entered the territory of a free State, he was a free man. Nor did the North admit the Southern doctrine, that Congress had no control over the question in the Territories. Here the breach which might have been healed, as it was healed in other days, by the wisdom and mutual forbearance of statesmen, was made so wide by the politicians, as to force the sections asunder.

Southern politicians, hopeless of reconciliation upon any just ground, cut the knot, by assuming the extra constitutional position that each State had the right to separate from the common government, at will, for the protection of their rights—that a free people had the right to govern themselves according to their own election, and therefore had the right not only to break the compact, but set up for themselves. As a natural sequence, the war followed. Now mark you, all this was done *for the preservation and perpetuation of slavery*—to maintain the absolute right of the slave States, over the question of slavery. In vain did conservative men admonish them, that the step jeoparded the institution of slavery a thousand fold more by secession, than by carrying on the contest under the old government. In vain did they counsel moderation and predict the consequences.

Now, if we remember rightly, the *Enquirer* was a chief instrument in counselling these ultra measures. Until recently, it has rabidly advocated every measure looking to the vigorous defence of southern principles. But within the last six months a change has come over its spirit. The contest is no longer, if it ever was with a certain class of politicians, one of *principle*, but of *passion*. They have been in a furor of excitement, led blindly by hate. Recently the mask was thrown off, when it ignored the principle, that we were fighting for our right to maintain the institution of slavery against all foreign pretentions, and boldly advocated the arming of 250,000 male slaves as soldiers, of purchasing and then freeing them.

This monstrous proposition we are glad to see meets with so little public favor, even with the lacit endorsement of President Davis, that few are found to advocate it. The northern people hailed the proposition as a total abandonment of the main point of the controversy. Sober men in the South are bound so to regard it, and are ready to enquire, if the South is willing to abolish slavery as a condition of carrying on the war, why may it not be done, as a condition of *ending the war?* If the war is really a contest of *principle* and not of *passion*, why is it that Southern men are ready to make the *abandonment of that principle*, a condition of prolonging the war, and not a condition of stopping it at once?

The *Enquirer* failed evidently on this proposition and comes forward with a new programme. It is this: that if England and France will guarantee and defend the independence of the South, the South will or ought to abolish slavery. This proposition is germain to the other. The *Enquirer* is getting cured of its fancies but not of its passion. It is evidently scared at the situation—has hopelessly abandoned the idea that the Confederacy can sustain itself, and is ready to sacrifice the principle for which we begun the fight, in order to its continuance. For what sane man can suppose that England and France together could end this fight in the next five years? They are evidently afraid of Uncle Sam, ten times as much so as the Southern Confederacy is. Their entire policy has been significantly cautious to avoid a breach with the United States. The risk and expense of the contest they will avoid to the last. Moreover, of what value would the friendship of the Southern Confederacy be to them if slavery were abolished, and they got to boot the enmity of the North. They are both getting rich out of the contest by their neutrality. Morally, they hate our institutions as badly as the Yankees do, but politically they must see that it is more to their own safety to secure the friendship of the North than of the South. Hence there is no barrier raised to prevent hundreds of thousands of their population rushing into the armies of the North.

We therefore conclude, the second proposition of the *Enquirer* is as monstrous as the first. Both abandon utterly the principle for which we are fighting. But the latter would protract the war, and be the most sure road to the utter destruction of the property and rights of the South.—Nothing could make the North more perfectly a unit in the fight, than the interference of England and France.

CONSISTENCY. The *Progress* notices the fact that we copied an article from that paper without giving credit, and in the same issue publishes an article from the *Conservative* without giving credit.

If *we* were disposed to complain, we might remind the *Progress* that *we* copied the whole of the Governor's message to the General Assembly at its late session *at night*, and that proofs were furnished the *Progress* and *Confederate*, and that neither of them acknowledged the courtesy.—Also that Gov. Vance's Inaugural appeared first in this paper and was copied into the *Progress* without credit. So long as the *Progress* refuses to credit us, it certainly has no right to complain of an omission of this kind on our part.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—The Mobile *News* of the 19th says: "Commodore Semmes, of the Alabama, arrived in our city yesterday morning from the Trans-Mississippi, having made his way into the Confederacy, as we learn, through Mexico. His arrival was so unexpected that few of our citizens were aware of it in time to welcome him as becomes his deeds and fame. He was met, however, at the depot, by a large number of officials, and escorted by the splendid command of University Cadets, to the residence of his family. The Cadets presented a magnificent appearance, and as his presence became known, large crowds gathered all along the line of march to catch a glimpse at the old hero, who has so gloriously upheld the honor of our flag in every quarter of the world."

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

The following is a stirring specimen of southern eloquence from a late speech in the Confederate Senate, by the Hon. Augustus A. Henry, the "eagle orator," from Tennessee, the question being on the joint resolution introduced by him in the Senate, defining the position of the Confederate States, and the determination of Congress and the people to prosecute the war till their independence is acknowledged:

Reunion with them? No sir, never! There is a great gulf that rolls between us. It is a gulf of blood without a shore and without a bottom, and is as inseparable as that which separates Dives from Lazarus. The mute objects of nature: our desecrated churches and altars; our sweet valleys drenched in blood and charred by fire, forbid it. The dead would cry out against it from their gory beds. The blood of my own sons, yet unavenged, cries to Heaven from the ground for vengeance. The thousands who are resting red in their graves would awake and utter their solemn protest. Stonewall Jackson, Polk, Stuart, Rodes, Morgan, Preston Smith, and thousands over whose remains a monument to the unknown dead shall be raised, are speaking in tones of thunder against it; and can it be the living only will be dumb? Sir those who have died in this war are not dead to us,

"E'en in their ashes live their wonted fires."

They are, in the light of their example, more valuable than the living. Their spirits walk abroad and stir the hearts of living men to do or die in the cause of liberty. We cherish their memory. Weeping virgins and devoted mothers shall kneel around their tombs and bedew with their tears the graves where they sleep. Poetry shall embalm their memory and minstrelsy perpetuate their fame forever. We give in charge their names to the sweet lyre.

The historic muse, proud of her treasure, shall march with it down to the latest sculpture, who in turn shall give bond in stone and ever-enduring brass to guard them, and immortalize her trust. The soldiers who have died in this war are not only enshriped in the innermost core of her heart, but, to the mind's eye, are ever in our sight.

"On fame's eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread;
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.—A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, writing from North Mississippi, says:

Do your readers know that gold is no longer a "legal tender" in the United States? It is just so. You cannot buy a thing for gold. A merchant dare not receive it, as to do so would subject him to fine and imprisonment All the specie transactions in Memphis have to be done "on the sly." "Greenbacks" are the only circulating medium, and it takes about three times as much of them to purchase an article now as it did a year ago. The fact is, although they are "legal tender," the people North are becoming afraid of them. They are too plentiful up there, and pay day is too far off and uncertain in the dim distance. Very few blockade goods are coming out. Yankee money has "played out" on our side of the lines and no one can take cotton in, and I doubt if they care to do soeven if they could, at the presene discouraging prices there.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who accompanied Sherman's army on its march from Atlanta to Savannah, sums up its results as follows:

His army moved across the State, about three hundred miles, in twenty seven days, living on the way on the fat of the land, devastating forty two counties, stripping the country of everything that could be of service to the rebel armies, destroying two hundred miles of railroad, burning millions of dollars' worth of cotton, capturing four thousand prisoners, ten thousand negroes, fifteen thousand horses and thirty pieces of artillery, and immediately on arriving on the coast wrested Fort McAllister from the enemy and laid seige to the city of Savannah. In the performance of all this work General Sherman's casualties were only fifteen hundred men.

The Baltimore *American*, in summing up the latest news from Tennnessee, says:

Hood's army is crossing Duck river as fast as possible. It is utterly demoralized, almost totally without artillery, and unable to make a stand. Its further progress will be much interfered with, all the streams in their front being high and the bridges destroyed. The Uennessee river was yet to be crossed before it could escape, and gunboats had gone up thas stream, and will endeavor to prevent Hood from crossing. Generai McCook is in pursuit of the detachment of rebels from Hood's army, under General Lyon who moved into Kentucky, and it is thought that the most of them will pe made prisoners. From East Tennessee we also have dispatches confirmatory of the successes gained there by Generals Barbridge and Stoneman.

A WARLIKE WORLD.—The Opinion Nationale, of a recent date, gives this dismal picture of the present belligerent condition of the world:

If there be a dead calm in politics, as well as business, among us, it is not the same in all parts of the little planet we inhabit. Three quarters of humanity, in fact, are living in the barberous state of war. There is war in Poland; war in Algeria; war in Tunis; war in Mexico; war in the United States; war in Peru; war in New Zealand; war in China and Zachgar; war in Japan; war in Afghanistan; war in twenty countries in Africa. This is, unfortunately, enough to discourage the friends of universal peace, and who can say they will not meet with still greater disappointment next year? Italy, Hungary, Poland, Denmark, and the Slavonion population of Turkey, are not, it must be confessed in the most pacific humor, and, to those who study the general situation of our continent, it is quite evident that the general situation, instead of getting better, goes on from day to day getting more and more complicated.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—The promptness with which this company has reestablished its business connections with Atlanta is but a single instance of the energy and enterprise characteristic of the officers of the Southern Express. They are throughout as far as we have met them, gentlemen of untiring industry, prompt and reliable in the transaction of all business committed to their charge, and courteous to all who come in contact with them, while the company which they represent holds itself responsible for all losses which may occur in the transmission of packages, and is ever ready to discharge every obligation without quibbling or controversy.—*Rebel.*

TAX DECISION.—Thompson Allen, Tax Commissioner, informed Mr. Y. L. Nabers, Carrolton, Ala., that the five-fold penalty does not apply to crops of 1863, but it does apply to future crops, and to bacon and tobacco due this spring. The bacon and tobacco are not assessed until 1864, and are not ready for market till 1864, other produce of 1863, if not delivered in kind, will be paid for at the assessed value and fifty per cent. aditional.

The Paris milliners are making the very smallest shape of bonnets without curtains, intending them to be worn with the hair in a padded bow falling on the neck at the back. These celebrities in the millinery line are endeavoring to re-introduce the mode of wearing the hair high on the head; their bonnets are also exceedingly small, but the crown is high, under which there is placed a curtain or bow with ends.

A man named Callendar, in Dallas, Ala., has been convicted of distilling grain contrary to law. He was fined five hundred dollrs—about ten gallons of whiskey, more or less, for the offence.

FALL OF SAVANNAH.

The event which has for some time passed been looked upon as inevitable, occurred Tuesday of last week. On that day our forces evacuated the city, crossing over to the South Carolina side of the river. The Government supplies were generally removed, and the seige artillery spiked. A number of engines belonging to the Central Railroad were left in the city.

The citizens were taken by surprise, and few of them escaped.

Kilpatrick's cavalry at once proceeded down the Gulf Railroad, and we presume the rolling stock of it has fallen in their hands.

The following paragraph, in reference to the conduct of the Yankees after the evacuation of Savannah, we copy from the *Chronicle & Sentinel* of Sunday:

FROM SAVANNAH.—A gentleman arrived in our city Saturday, who left Savannah on Wednesday.

Everything was quiet up to that time.

Gen. Slocum marched in on Wednesday morning at the head of about three hundred men and posted guards around to protect the property.

No outrages were committed.

It is thought that Gen. Sherman will not permit his army to go into the city.

It is said that Sherman intends to request all residents to take the oath of allegiance. Those who do so, will be allowed to remain and their property will be respected. Those who refuse to do so will be compelled to leave, and their property to be confiscated.

It was thought by some that the rice and cotton stored in the city would be taken possession of in the name of the United states government and receipts given therefor.—*Southern Watch.*

DEATH OF OUR SHERIFF.—Our community has heard with deep regret that Maj. R. B. McRae, Sheriff of New Hanover County, is no more.

At the begining of the war Maj. McRae promptly rallied to the call of his country, raising a company in the Seventh Regiment N. C. Troops, this being one of the ten regiments known as "State Troops" raised for the war. With this gallant regiment he served with much distinction in many of the most glorious and hard fought battles of the war, until disabled by a severe wound which deprived him of the use of one arm.

He was a good and true man as well as a gallant soldier, and was beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. Cut off in the morning of a life which seemed full of promise for the future, he leaves behind a young and loving wife to whom he had been united for only a few brief weeks. Her grief is sacred, but that of some other of his friends may find a more fitting expression for the general sorrow than any that we could hope to give.—*Wil. Journal.*

SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

By the Western train Saturday night, (says the Lynchburg *Virginian*, of the 26th inst.,) we received some particulars of the fall of the Salt works. They were attacked about 1 o'clock Tuesday, by the whole force of Burbridge, numbering about 5,000. The fight was kept up all the evening, mainly with artillery, our forces being commanded by Col. Ro. T. Preston, and numbering, it is said, not more than three hundred and fifty. When night set in they still held their own, but under cover of the darkness succeeded in reaching fort Breckinridge, one of the main defences of the place, in overpowering numbers and captured it

Col. Preston deeming it impracticable to hold the works longer, then ordered the evacuation. He and three hundred of his men are known to have escaped safely. It was believed that some others would succeed in working their way out. The works were fired the next morning. It is believed, however, that no serious damage has been done, and that they will be in operation again in a month. The Yankees did not remain long, and are reported to have left for East Tennessee. At Abingdon, we understand, they destroyed two entire blocks, of buildings, including the Court-House and jail, office of the *Virginian*, and private residences, besides the railroad buildings.—*Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 29th.*

The *Confederate* learns that Col. Clark, Commandant at this Post, has received orders from the Secretary of War that all travel North, on the railroads between Charleston and Richmond, *via* Wilmington, is prohibited for the period of six days, except to officers and soldiers returning to their commands, and members of Congress. We learn that the order is made in consequence of the great press upon the railroads, especially on the road between Greensborough and Danville. This order does not apply to the Raleigh and Gaston railroad.

SOME of the New York admirers of the works of that genius, Edgar A. Poe, are talking about erecting a tomb to his memory, but they do not know where to find his remains. One of the papers say that he was buried at Baltimore, but this is denied. This is an extraordinary instance of the little respect paid to genius in its lifetime. Poe has been dead only a few years.

DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY BY FIRE.—About two o'clock last night a large and destructive fire broke out in the Government warehouse for forage, situated on the south-side of the basin. Several tenements were also destroyed. We could not hear the amount or the loss sustained by the Government by the fire, but we understand that it is very heavy. This is a serious loss, at this juncture, when forage is so hard to be obtained—*Richmond Whig, 24th.*

THE FOLLOWING negroes were held at the Eastern District Military Prison at Richmond on the 30th of November

John Cary, 48 years of age, belonging to Reddin Suggs, of Edgecombe County, N. C.

Atlas, 19 years of age, belonging to John Medley, of Anson County, N. C.

TO KEEP FLIES AND BUGS FROM BACON.—Take one pound of black pepper, ground fine, and mix it with two or three quarts of sorghum, or other molasses. After the pork has been well rubbed, with saltpetre first and salt last, put two tablespoonsful of the mixture of pepper and molasses on the flesh side of each piece, and rub it thoroughly in; then pack on the salt as it is put up in boxes or otherwise. Let it remain for some weeks packed up, then hang it up and smoke it. It may remain hanging after being smoked, or may be packed in a dry place. Bugs and skippers will not touch it, the bacon will be spicy and sweet, and no loss by acridity. Newspapers will confer a great favor by publishing this.

SIEGE MATTERS.—Not a shell has been thrown at the city since our last report. Considerable firing was heard to seaward on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning a side wheel, double smoke stack steamer, painted as a blockade runner, heavily laden, and flying the Yankee flag above the Confederate banner was noticed among the enemy's fleet and was, no doubt, a captured vessel. Some supposed her to be the *Julia* and others the *Fox*.

With this exception, nothing of interest has occurred since our last report.

ONE DAY LATER.

Nothing of importance has occurred since our last report. Gen. RANSOM has been relieved of the command of this district on account of ill health, and is succeeded by Gen. TALIAFERRO. At the latest accounts all was quiet along the line of the Savannah Railroad.—*Charleston Mercury, Dec. 28th.*

The United States steamer Fah Kee, with passengers, and fifty three prisoners captured on board the blockade steamer Emma Henry off Wilmington arrived at New York on Saturday from Beaufort, N. C.

Captain J. M. Williams, of Danville, Virginia, was shot and killed by Moses D. Echols on the 25th.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. J. M. Leach offered a resolution declaring that the writ of *habeas corpus* ought not to be suspended except in extreme cases, where the public safety imperatively demanded it; that the people are united in a great struggle for liberty, and that no exigency exists justifying its suspension.

The ayes and noes were demanded.

The roll was called, and the vote recorded as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Anderson, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Boyle, Branch, Clopton, Colyar, Cruikshank, Darden, Echole, Farrow, Foster, Gaither, Garland, Hanly, Herbert, Holden, Limpkin, Lester, Marshall, Menees, Miles, Simpson, J M Smith, W E Smith, Smith of Ala. Smith of N C, Wickham and Witherspoon—31.

Noes—Messrs. Aikin, Barksdale, Batson, Blanford, E M Bruce, H W Bruce, Chilton, Chrisman, Clark, Clusky, Conrad, Conrow, Dickinson, Dupree, Elliot, Ewing, Fudsten, Gholson, Goode, Hartridge, Hatcher, Holliday, Johnson, Keeble, Kenner, Lyon, Machen, Norton, Perkins, Pugh, Sexon, Swewmaker, Snead, Swan, Triplett, Vest, Villere, Welsh, Wilkes and Mr. Speaker—41.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Gaither, of North Carolina, offered a resolution looking to the establishment of a military court in Western North Carolina. Adopted.

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, submitted a resolution asking information of the President as to the instructions given by the Commissary General to the agents of that department engaged in procuring supplies from the counties east of Chowan river, by exchanging cotton, tobacco, &c., for bacon, &c., and as to the quantities of supplies to be obtained.

Also, that the Military Committee inquire whether payments are made to the army bi-monthly, as required by law, and if not, why not.

Also, as to what rations of flour, meal and sorghum are issued to the troops, and whether any additional legislation is needed.

Also, a resolution requiring that the entire proceeds of the tax levied for the increased pay of the army be applied in that way.

Also, a memorial from the Adjutants of the 17th and 66th N. C. regiments.

All of which were adopted.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

CHARLESTON NEXT TO BE ATTACKED BY SHERMAN.

The Baltimore *American*, commenting on Sherman's intended movements, says:

General Sherman's future movements may be easily divined. Charleston is too near and too coveted a prize to long escape his grasp. Lying at the end of a peninsular, between two rivers, General Sherman has only to place his army in front of it to insure its surrender. We have no doubt when the time comes it will be given up as quietly as Savannah has been, and that the citizens will emulate those of Savannah in the good order and quietness with which they will submit to an irreversible fate.

SHERMAN DECLARES HE IS GOING NORTH THROUGH SOUTH CAROLINA.

General Sherman says he has been through Mississippi twice and through Georgia once. "The sun goes north on the 21st, and by that time I shall go North too." He says he will go through South Carolina, and leave a wake behind him as marked as that which marks his path through Georgia, and that he will go through North Carolina also, Richmond being his destination.

CONDITION OF HIS ARMY.

The army has been splendidly fed during its march the country being freely stocked with wheat, corn, beaf cattle and hogs. his losses from killed, wounded and sick are less than two thousand.—None of his men became stragglers. About twenty thousand "negroes and mules" are reported in his wake.

Rear Admiral Porter, under date of the 15th instant, informs the Navy Department of the destruction of the blockade runner Petrel, driven ashore by the gunboats at New Inlet, Cape Fear river.—She was fired upon and sunk, and finally totally destroyed by a northeast gale. She had on board a large cargo of arms and munitions of war, all of which are lost.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred $75 00
" " doz. 10 00
" " single copy, 1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

A Private School.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, will begin on the 10th February. Only a limited number of pupils can be received.
For further information address
MISS M. P. MANGUM,
Flat River, Orange Co., N. C.
Dec. 26, 1864. 111—w6w.

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldier's families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec 30, 184. 213-6ts.

W. H. CROW, AGENT FOR THE NEUSE PAPER MILL Co., will pay the highest market price for Rags and damaged Cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by Gen. Haywood
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 21, 1864. 207-3m.

Schedule of Prices.

IN THE SCHEDULE OF PRICES PUBLISHED OVER date of Dec. 7, 1864, the item Cane Molasses was intended to be, and is hereby declared omitted altogether. The discrepancy in price was therefore not intended to be made.
Papers still publishing the Schedule will please omit the line referred to, and others who have published it are requested to copy this.
H K BURGWYNN,
R. V. BDACKSTOCK, } Commissioners.
Dec. 31, 1864. 214-2t

By Tucker, Andrews & Co.

ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1865,
1 new 2 Horse Wagon,
1 new 1 Horse Wagon,
1 new Spring Wagon,
1 second hand Buggy and Harness,
1 good Cow with first Calf.
Dec. 31, 1864. 214—2t.

NOTICE.

ON THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1865, WILL BE HIRED out, at Boon Hill, on the N. C. R. R., about seventy likely negroes belonging to the estate of Thadeus W. Whitley dec'd. Among them is a good carpenter, and other valuable hands.
Also, at the same time and place, will be rented the Mills and land belonging to the said estate.
ADAM J. HEATH, Adm'r.
Dec. 31, 1864. 214—3t.

Negro Auction and Commission House.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT THE Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE
for the sale of Slaves.
We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.
With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
W. F. ASKEW & CO.
Raleigh Dec. 20, 1864. 206—dtf

French Hoop Skirts

For sale by KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh, Dec. 27, 1864. 211—tf.

Belmont School, Granville County, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMmence on the 27th of January 1865. For particulars address R. H. GRAVES,
Oxford, N. C.
Dec. 21, 1864. 207—7t*